THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Sympathy with the Fenians-An Exciting Scene in the House.

CONCERNING APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS

The House Votes that Jeff. Davis Ought to be Tried Under the Laws of the Land-105 to 19.

The Reconstruction Resolves-Mr. Kelley's Proposed Substitute.

The President sent to-day to the Senate the nominations of Lyman W. Porter, Collector of the Seventeenth District of Ohio; Dr. Gleason of Dakota, United States Consul to Bordeaux; Martin F. Coaway, formerly of seilles, in place of G. G. Fleurot, rejected by the Senate. PROPOSED REVENUE CHANGES.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue has recommen ded to the Finance Committee a medification of the law whereby Banks, Insurance and Railroad Companies shall be assessed by Assessors, and pay their taxes to Collectors, instead of making returns and payments to his effice, ag

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee will not complete their revision and examination of the tax bill before the last of

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Mayor Wallach was inaugurated this aftern were loyal. The closing of the barrooms here upon Sun-day has reduced the arrests on hand this morning to 14. THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The new iron-clad library at the Capitol will be ready for occupation by the middle of July. The present IIbeary contains 12,000 more volumes than the Astor Li-

THE AMENDMENT.

It is anticipated that the constitutional amendments will pass the House on Wednesday by a vote of certainly three, if not four, to one.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Walter B. Scales, to be Collector Agent for the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi in the Territory of Dakota; Paul Frank of New-York, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Kanagawa, Japan; Chas. H. Thomson, Postmaster at Corning, N. Y.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. D. Gurney, formerly of New-York, now of Selma, Ala., in forwarding a remonstrance of Union officers and soldiers against an increase of the cotcotton. Assuming that the culture cannot prove profitable with the proposed tax, he says Northern men will leave the State if it shall be imposed, and that the Southern States can never become purged of disloyalty without

VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

ise of Representatives some weeks ago passed a nished a list of claims of American citizens now pending in the United States Legation at Caraceas against Vensuela, with a brief indication of the cause of complaint sary to bring those claims to a speedy close. The Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred, replies that a convention providing for the adjustment of these claims This, it is presumed, makes it unnecessary, as it is believed to be inexpedient with reference to the National interests, to publish the information called for by the resolution. VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy states the condition of the institution to be highly satisfactory. They are, however, unable to subscribe to the opinion that the chief or even considerable part of the work of the Academy is to perfect education in literature naval service with practical seamen-men who can navigate our ships and fight their guns. Hence the Visitors recommend increased attention to every branch which bears directly on the duties of young officers, and advise the discontinuance and modification of several branches of less immediately practical character. The pupils should understand the construction of steam machinery and the methods of using and repairing and preserving it.

## XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, June 11, 1866. THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Harris presented resolutions of the New-York
Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Bankrupt law,
which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Leave of absence for 10 days was granted to Mr. Lane
of Kansas, on motion of Mr. Lane of Indiana.
Leave of absence was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, granted
to Mr. Sunner for two weeks, on account of the sick-

ness of his mother.

SAFETY OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to provide for the safe-keeping of public moneys intrusted to disbursing officers. It provides that public money shall be deposited with assistant-treasurers of the United States, and drawn out on warrant or draft, and prescribes punishment for lending, with or without interest, any money intrusted to a disbursing of ficer. It was passed.

Mr. Speacute, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for war expenses.

penses.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that 50,000 additional copies of the Reconstruction report be printed. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

The House Bill to provide for the safety of passengers on steam ressels, and to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, was taken up, discussed, and laid over till one o clock to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT TETEGRAPHS.

Mr. SURBNAN called up the bill recently reported by

GOVERNMENT TETEGRAPHS.

Mr. Sheeman called up the bill recently reported by him to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Mr. Sheemann, in explaining the bill, said the Committee to whom the subject had been referred had come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable for the Government to operate the telegraph as a part of the postal system. They had thought it beat simply to report the bill to authorize the National Telegraph Company to cross navigable streams and operate over the public domain. After discussions by Messrs, Sherman and Morrill, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs,

THE PRREMENS SCIREAU.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for continuing in force the Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, with amendments striking out the fifth and sixth sections, and inserting in lice thereof seven new sections, providing for the allotment of certain lands sold for taxes to the Freedmen.

The first section sets forth in a preamble that the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, who were instructed by President Lincoln to sell certain lands in the parishes of St. Heiena and St. Luke at tax sales and the time for redemption having expired, and the said lands having been sold in parcels of 20 acres, and portions set off for school farms, being 38,000 acres more or less, therefore, said sales are hereby confirmed and established, and all leases issued by the Tax Commissioners shall be changed into certificates of sale, and all other lands similarly designated to be disposed of according to said lotterctions.

United States, now in the hands of the Tax Commission in St. Helena's and St. Luke's parishes, except the school farms, the land necessary for military and naval purposes at Hilton Head, Fray Point and Land's End, and also the City of Port Royal, on St. Helena Island, and the town of Beacfort, shall be disposed of in lots of 20 acres, at \$1.50 per sere, to such persons only as have acquired land under Gen. Sherman's field order, and the remainder, if any, to such as have acquired lands under the same order, and of which they have been disposaessed by the restoration of said lands to former owners. But the said lands when sold shall not be alienated by their purchasers within six years from the passage of this act.

The third section gives the Commissioner power to seize, hold not, lease, or sell all buildings, tenements, and lands formerly owned by or claimed as the property of, or held in trust for the so-called Confederate States, and to use the proceeds or appropriate the same for the education of the freedmen, and when the Bureau is withdrawn, States which have made provision for the education of their citzens without distinction of color shall receive the balance, if any, remaining unexpended, to be distributed among said States for educational purposes in proportion to population.

The fourth section provides that the school farms subject to any lease shall be sold at public auction on or before Jan. 1, 1867, for not less than \$10 per acre, and the lots in the City of Port Royal, and the lots and houses in the town of Beaufort shall be sold in like manner, and the i, rocceds invested in United States bonds, the interest of which is to be apprepriated by the Commissioner to the support of schools without distinction of color or race, on the leishads in the parishes of St. Helena of color or race, on the leishads in the parishes of St. Helena of color or race, on the leishads in the parishes of St. Helena of color or race, on the leishads in the parishes of St. Helena

The fish section authorizes and requires the Assistant Commis-sioners of South Carolina and Georgia to determine the validity of all titles to said lands claimed under Gen. Sherman's special field order, and to give each person having a valid claim, or to the heirs of such person, a warrant for twenty acres of land for six years, which land may be purchased by said persons within that time for \$1.50 per acre, and on paring said sum shall be entitled to a certificate of sale of said land, but said warrant shall not be valid for more than two years after the issue of the same.

The sixth section provides that after the said lands have been disposed of as heroisbefore provided, the President shall have power to restore to former owners the lands now occu-pied under Gen. Sherman's order, except such as may Rave

and after doe notice being given by the Assistant commissioners of the Bureau.

A The seventh section authorizes and requires the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina at the earliest day practicable to survey the said lands into lots of 20 acres, convenient in form, properly laid out with metes and bounds, with an average of fertility and wood-land; the expense of said surveys to be paid from the proceeds of sales, or if sooner required out of other moneys received by the Tax Commissioners for sales of lands for taxes.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN REPERTORY IN GERMANY.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to authorize the estab-ishment of a Repertory in Germany to illustrate the hysical, political, social and economic condition and the atural resources of the several States of the American Juion, which was referred to the Committee on Agricul-

Union, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It provides:
SECTION 1. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take measures to secure in the tree town of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, an appropriate locality toberve as a Repertory of publications and specimens of illustrate the physical geography, natural history, strates, industry and resources of the several States and Territories of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That such repertory shall be organized, as it will not only serve as an appropriate place of readexrous to all America citizens traveling or solouring in Germany, but also afford to the inhabitants of Germany, and particularly to such scientific men of that country as devote themselves to the study of American affairs, in a complete, accessible and convenient form, the means of authentic, collected information in regard to the political, social, physical and educational condition of the several States and Territories of the United States, their population, their geographical climatical geological, min-

all contributions that may from time to time be made to said Repertory.

Sec. 5. That for fitting up the apartments of said Repertory, to be arranged in separate divisions or niches adioticed to the several States and Territories of the Union, and for other expenses incidental to its formation, including the rent of the expenses incidental to its formation, including the rent of the expenses in the first year of the establishment, the sum of \$23,000 be and is hereby appropriated out of any public money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and, further, for the continued maintenance of the establishment, including the aforestid salaries, the rent of the premises, and all incidental current expenses that shall be annually appropriated, a sum not exceeding \$14,000.

SEC. 6. That the Superintendent of said Repertory shall ammally prepare and transmit to Congress a full report of the condition of said institution, of the amount and character of the contributions made to the same and by whom made, of the number of American and of foreign visitors who shall have resorted thereto, and of the expenses included in its management.

sgenent.

SEC. 7. That the heads of the several departments shall transmit annually or oftener, from time to time, through the agency of the Smithsonian Institute, to said Repertory, copies of all public documents issued by them respectively.

Mr. WADE submitted the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, President of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for disabled Voinnteer soldiers, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty thousand dediars, to be applied by him in aid of the payment of the Point Lookout property. In St. Marry's County, Maryland, for the establishment of one of the sites of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers and their families, as oson as a title to the satisfaction of the Attorney-General of the United States he made to the Asylum of at least three bundred acres of land, including that on which said property of the United States is now built; and when such title shall be so made, all the said property of the United States thereon shall be and become the property of said National Asylum.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

become the property of said National Asylum.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. CRESWELL introduced a bill amendatory of an act to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that the Deputy-Solicitor shall receive a salary of \$3,500, the same as the Solicitor and Assistant-Solicitor, computing the difference from the date of the oath of office of said Deputy.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to provide for the publication of the official history of the Kebellion, with an amendment, as a substitute, providing—first, for a repeal of the resolution of May 19, 1864, relative to printing official reports of arms of the United States: second, for authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to appoint a competent person to prepare for publication the official documents relating to the Rebellion and the operations of the army of the United States, who shall prepare a plan for said publication and estimate the cost, and report to Congress; third, that the person appointed shall receive as compensation for his services not less than \$2,500 per annum, to be paid monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, provided that it shall not be paid for a longer period than two years.

PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported an amendment to the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 2, 1862. The second section is as

cific Railroad act of July 2, 1862. The second section is as;
SEC. 2. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, without reference to the 160th meridian of longitide, are hereby authorized to continue their road westward according to the best and most practicable route, in a continuous and unbroken line, until they shall meet and connect with the Central Pacific Railroad; and the Central Pacific Railroad company are hereby authorized to continue their road eastward according to the best and most practicable route, in a continuous and unbroken line, until they shall meet and connect with the Union Railroad; Provided. That the words "continuous and unbroken line" shall not be held to include necessary bridges and tunnels on the routes of said roads.

The act is also amended by inserting at the end:

The act is also amended by inserting at the end:

Provided. That said Company shall be entitled to only the
same amount of the bonds of the United States to aid in the
construction of their line of railroad and telegraph as they
would have been entitled to if they had connected their said
line with the Union Pacific Railroad on the 100th degree of
longitude, as now required by law.
And provided further, That said Company shall connect their
line of railroad and telegraph with the Union Pacific Railroad,
but not at a point more than 50 miles westerly from the meridian of Denver, in Colorado.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. HENDRICES introduced a bill to amend the Act of July 4, entitled "An Act to Restrict the Jurisdiction of the Coart of Claims," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It amends the 2d and 3d sections of that act, so that all claims of loyal citizens of States not in rebellion at the date aforesaid, for Quartermaster's or Commissary's stores, regularly taken for the use of the United States army, may be settled with proper proofs made at the offices of the Quartermaster or Commissary-General; and it is made the duty of those officers to examine and report such cases to the Third Auditor for final adjudication.

CALIFORNIAN TITLES. A bill to quiet land titles in California was passed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the Board of Visitors, was received. The report was ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr HENDERSON called up a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad to Red River. Which was discussed, and further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVERS.

The CHAIR appointed as the Special Committee to examine and report upon the condition of the Mississippi Levees Messrs. Clark, Chandler, Cowan, Henderson and Johnson.

lestractions.

The Senate at 5 o'clock went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REBEL INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The States being called for resolutions, Mr. Coffront noved a preamble and resolution for the appointment of the appointment of a scertain what damages were sustained. moved a preamble and resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain what damages were sustained by the citizens of the Southern District of Pennylvania in the various Rebel visitations of the district, with a view of legislation for the payment of such damages.

Mr. Dellano moved to lay the preamble and resolution mon the table, stating that the whole subject was before the Committee of Claims.

Pending the vote by tellers, Mr. Coffnorth amended the resolution by instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the propriety of appointing such Commissioners.

Mr. Grinnell rose to debate the resolution, and it there

THE FENIANS.

Mr. ANCONA (Pa.) offered the following preamble and Mr. Ancona (Pa.) othered the following preamine and resolution:

Harras, The Irish people and their brothers and friends in this country are moved by a patriotic purpose to assert the independence and resistablish the nationality of Ireland; and, Harras, The active sympathies of the people of the United States are naturally with all men who struggle to achieve such ends, more especially when those engaged therein are the known friends of our Government, as are the people of the Irish race, they having shell their blood in defense of our flag in every battle of every war in which the Republic has been engaged; and.

Itish race, they having shed their blood in defense of our flag in every battle of every war in which the Republic has been engaged; and,

Wareas. The British Government, against which they are struggling, is entitled to no other or greater consideration from us as a nation than that demanded by the strict letter of international law, for the reason that during our late exil war that Government did, in effect, by its conduct, repeal its neutrality laws; and

Whereas, When reparation is demanded for damages to our commerce, resulting from the willful neglect of Great Britain, to enforce the same, she arrogantly deales all responsibility, and claims to be the judge in her own cause; and,

Whereas, The existence of the Neutrality law of 1818 compels the Executive Department of this Government to discriminate most harshly against those who have ever been and are now our friends, in favor of those who have ever hean and are now our friends, in favor of these who have been faithless not only to the general principles of comity which should exist between friendly States, but also to the written law of their own nation on the subject; therefore he it.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to report a bill repealing an act approved April 20, 1818, it being the Neutrality law, under the terms of which the Presizent's Proclamation against the Fernians was issued.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the preamble and resolution upon the table.

Mr. Bourses (New-Jersey) demanded the Yeas and Nays

Mr. Rogers (New-Jersey) demanded the Yeas and Nays

on that motion.

Mr. Banes (Mass.), Mr. Wilson (Iowa), and other members sought to offer suggestions, but Mr. Ancona, having moved the "previous question," refused to accept of the suggestions. He, however, modified his resolution so as to make it read, that the Committe on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting such

a bill.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table by a vote of 4 Yeas to 113 Nays.

The Yeas were Messrs. Cobb, Davis, Hale and Grinnell.

Mr. GHINNELL stated that he voted "Yea" because he understood the resolution to be a reproof to the Adminis-

The House refused to second the demand for the "pre-

Mr. Schenck then offered the following as a substitute

Mr. HARDING (Ill.) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read what he desired to submit as a substitute for both propositions, declaring that the course of the Government in repressing the Fenian invasion was ignominious and

Mr. SCHENCE declined to allow the substitute of Mr.

Mr. Schenck decliner to allow a special to a larding to be offered.
Mr. Blanks (Mass.) asked Mr. Schenck to yield to a socion to refer the resolution and substitute to the Constitute on Foreign Affairs, promising that if referred the ommittee would make a report.

Mr. Schenck yielded for that purpose, and Mr. Banks abmitted the motion.

The "previous question" was then seconded.

Mr. Half (N. Y.) moved to lay the resolution and sub-

titute on the table.

The motion was lost—Yeas, 8; Nays, 113.

Mr. Halk desired to offer an amendmen

Mr. ASCONA objected, and the question was taken on

Mr. ANOSNA objected, and the question was taken on the reference of the original resolution and Mr. Schenck's substitute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and this was agreed to—Yeas, 21; Nays, 34.

Mr. Hale subsequently, as a personal explanation, sent up and had read the resolution which he had wished to offer as a compromise, as follows:

Resolved. That the honor and good faith of the United States imperatively demanded a just and vigorous enforcement of the neutality laws, and that this Honse will entertain no proposition looking to their repeal, revision, or violation.

neutality laws, and that this House will entertain no proposi-tion looking to their repeal, revision, or violation.

Mr. BANES offered a resolution, which was adopted, re-questing the President to communicate to the House any information which he may have received with reference to the dispatch of military forces from Austria for secrets.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) introduced a bill to amend the act of May 11, 1866, relating to the habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

lating judicial proceedings in certain cases, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) introduced a joint resolution relative to the purchase of a plan for a hospital for the soldiers, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Indian treaties.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) called up the motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate joint resolution passed April 18, appropriating \$121,785 for negotiating treaties with the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri and the Upper Platt Rivers.

After debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Raymond, Burleigh of Dakota, and Hubbard of Iowa, the joint resolution was passed.

CONCERNING OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Mr. Kerr (Ind.) introduced a joint resolution to prevent the further enforcement of the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, against officers and soldiers of the United States who have been honorably discharged, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Kerr also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill so as to admit to the Government Hospital for the Insane such persons who have been soldiers or sailors, and whose insanity is developed after their discharge, but arising out of causes produced by their service in the army or navy.

Appointments and Removals.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

arising out of causes produced by their service in the army or navy.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Mr. Williams (Pa.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act for the regulation of appointments and removals from office, which was read twice, recommitted and ordered to be printed.

The bill provides as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment. Provided, however, that in case of disability or miscondact in office occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the incumbent, until the advice and consent of the Judy can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, to suspend the disabled and defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the place, until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting threeupon, and it shall be the duty of the President, within ten days after the assemblage of that body, to report to it the fact of such suspension along with the reasons therefor, and the name of the person as he may think proper to nominate for the place, and, in case of the refusal of the Senate, to concur in the removal, either by a direct vote thereon or by advising and consenting to the appointment of the person nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall reasure the exercise of his official functions as though the same had not been interrupted. But in no case shall the restored be entitled to any salary or compensation for the interval of time during which his functions may have been suspended as aforcead.

Sec. 2. That, in case of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to the re-nominated, shall be regarded, and is hereby declared to

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. BOUTWELL asked consent to ofer the following pre

Mr. BOCHWELL asked consent to offer the following preamble and resolution:

Warreas. It is notorious that Jefferson Davis was the leader
of the late Rebedico, and is guity of treason under the laws of
the United States; and
Warreas. By the proclamation of the President of May, 1865,
said Paris was charged with complicity in the assassination of
President Lincoln, and said proclamation has not been revoked
for annulied; therefore be it

Resolved. As the opinion of the House of Representatives,
that said Davis should be keld in castedy as a prisoner, and
subjected to trial, according to the laws of the land.

Mr. ROBERS (N. J.) objected to the resolution being
offered.

Mr. Bourwell moved to suspend the rules so as to en-able him to offer it.

Mr. Rodens desired to ask a question, but the Speaker informed him that debate was not in order.

Mr. Rodens persisted in putting his question to Mr. Boutwell, which was, as far as could be heard above the knocking of the Speaker's hammer, whether he believed that Mr. Davis had any complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and whether every unprejudiced mind was not convinced of the contrary.

not convinced of the contrary.

The SPEARER called Mr. Rogers to order, and notified him that he must obey the rules of the House and take his

Seat.

Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) asked the Speaker whether matter that was ruled out of order would appear in The Congressional

The SPEAKER replied in the last Congress forbidding the resolution was adopted in the last Congress forbidding the reporters to insert what was said out of order, but that no such resolution was adopted at this session.

The rules were suspended—Yeas, 97, Nays, 20—and the resolution was offered, and it was adopted by a vote of:—

The rules were suspended—Yeas, 97, Nays, 29—and the resolution was offered, and it was adopted by a vote of:—Yeas, 105; Nays, 19.

The preamble was agreed to, without a division. The following is the vote on the adoption of the resolution:
YEAS—Measra, ABey, Baldwin, Banke, Baxter, Benner, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Bontwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Binde, Clark (Ohlo), Clark (Kansas), Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defeces, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Faraworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding (Ili.), Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotechekiss, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard (Coon.), Hebbell (Ohlo), Jalian, Kelso, Ketcham, Kaykendall, Laffin, Latham, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohlo), Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marshall, Marvin, McClarg, McKee, Merer, Mercur, Miller, Moerfaed, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pholps, Pine, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Randall (Ky.), Raymond, Eise (Mass.), Sawyer, Schenek, Schoffeld, Shellaburger, Sloan, Smith, Spalding, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Jr., Thornton, Trowbridge, Upsoc, Van Aersam, Ward, Warner, Washburne (Ind.), Welker, Whaley, Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), Windom, Wilson (Pa.), Windom, Niblack, Randall, (Pa.), Ritter, Rogers, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Trimble and Wright—12.

OPPICERS OF THE SUMTER.

The Joint resolution reported on Friday last by Mr. LE

OPPICERS OF THE SUMTER.

The joint resolution reported on Friday last by Mr. LE
BLOND (Ohio) to pay the officers of the United States
steamer Sumter, for loss of clothing, from the sinking of
that steamer from collison, came up as the next business in

order.

After being amended so as to limit the compensation to such effects the officers were required by the regulations to provide themselves with, the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

CLERKS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING (Ohio) the Senate bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Department of the Interior, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

FENSIONS FOR VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. COPRECTE (Pa) from the Committee on Invalid

PENSIONS FOR VETERASS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE A PENNSYLVANIA DRAFTED MEN. PENNSYLVANIA DRAPTED MEN.

Mr. ANCONA (Pa.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to persons drafted in the VIIIth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, from February, 1865, who had been previously drafted and paid commutation or furnished substi-

PRIVATE CLAIM.

Mr. Sigan (Wis.), from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the payment of Ambrose Morrison for property taken from him on which to build a fort at Nashville, Tenn.; which was read twice and recommitted.

THE REBER DEBT.

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to this House a statement of the provisions of the laws and ordinances of the late insurgent States on the subject of the Rebel debt, so called.

ANOTHER EQUALIZING PROJECT.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) offered a resolution, which was

ANOTHER EQUALIZING PROBET.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, equalizing the pay of the Reading Clerk, Assistant Reader and Taily Clerk to that of the Journal Clerk.

A resolution to extend the same rule to the Clerk of the Sergeant-at-arms was referred to the Committee on Ac-

Mr. Cook (Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to limit the time for bringing suits before the Court of Claims, which was read twice and recommitted.

A POST-CFFICE SCHEME.

Mr. JOHNSON Pa., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the erection of a fire-proof building in the principal city or town of each Congressional District, to be used for a Post-Office and for the offices of the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Province.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) introduced a bill to prevent officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promo-tion on account of wounds received in battle, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AF PIFTEEN-MINUTE RULE.

Mr. BLAINE (Mc.) asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of providing a rule for 15-minute speeches, in addition to the rule for hour speeches, and that members proposing to speak for 15 minutes shall be entitled to the theor in preference to one proposing to speak for an hour, and that hereafter no proposition for extension of time Objection was made, and the resolution was not offered.

GEN. SCOTT.

Mr. Sutgreaves (N. J.) offered a resolution, which was air. Singraves (N. 4.) oursed a resolution, which was bedpted, for the appointment of a Committee of one member from each State represented in the House to join such Committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, and report upon the propriety of an address before Congress commemorative of the life, character and services of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

The House proceeded to the reconsideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. Kelley offered the following substitute for the

political rights.

Mr. Kelley offered the following substitute for the bill:

Whereas, As the 11 States, which lately formed the so-called Confederate States of America, are without their practical relations to the Union and cannot be fully restored or reinstated in the same without the action of Congress; therefore, be it enacted, etc.

Section I. That the 11 States lately in rebellion may form valid State Governments in the following manner:

Sec. 2 The State Governments now existing, though formed in the midst of martial law, and though in many instances their constitutions were adopted under duress and not submitted to the people for ratification, are hereby acknowledged as valid Governments for municipal purposes.

Sec. 3. The President shall direct the Governors of the said eleven States, which lately formed the so-called Confederate States of America, to call conventions on or before the ist day of January, 1867, for the formation of State Constitutions and to enable the electoral people of the several States aforesaid to choose delegates to the said convention. The Government or Chief Executive of said States shall order an election to be held on a day to be fixed by him for members of a convention to frame a Constitution for ead State, which said Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people of said States in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, and, if ratified by a majority of the legal voters, as hereinafter described, shall be declared to be the Constitution of said States.

Sec. 5. No Constitution from any of said States shall be presented to or acted on by Congress, which shall deny to any person, irrespective of color, who shall have resided in the State six months prior to said election, are twenty-one years of age, and can read the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 5. No Constitution from any of said States shall be presented to or acted on by Congress, which shall deny to any person irrespective of color or previous condition, equal liberty and rights before

sented to or acted on by Congress, which shall deny to any person, irrespective of color or previous condition, equal liberty and rights before the law, including the rights of suffrage as hereinbefore enacted.

Sr. 6. Whenever the foregoing conditions shall have been compiled with and the amendments to the Constitution adopted by Congress since the Rebellion of the people of the States aforesaid shall have been ratified by any of said States, the Representatives of such States may present its Constitution to Congress, and if the same shall be approved by Congress, said State shall be declared entitled to the rights and privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the obligations and habilities of a State within the Union, and thereupon a general annesty shall be declared by the President to all persons residing in said State who have offended sgainst the authority dignity and peace of the United States in the recent Robelion.

Mr. ROUSSEAU addressed the House, arguing that it was the fault of the Radical majority that the insurgent States were not now reconstructed, and the country restored to peace and presperity. The majority had had the matter in the palm of their hands for the last seven months, but had down the rule by which the House was to be governed. Departing from the policy of restoration laid down by President Lincoln and President Johnson, he was the first to start the complaint against President Johnson for not having called Congress together. He argued that if Mr. Coliax, and the leading members of the Republican party, had, during last Summer, deemed it so desirable that Congress should be convened, he and they should have made that opinion known to the President and the country, and the speaker should have remained here for that purpose instead of going on a visit to Brigham Young and his ladies and gathering up materials for his splendid lecture. But none of these gentlemen had asked the President to call Congress together. The speaker had recently published a letter asserting that the da

dent by Mr. Imgersoll, and said that the language made use of on that occasion was unworthy to be attered on the floor of the House, the President being denounced as a demagogue, and all who supported his policy as lickspittles and sycophants. He harled back such epithest in the teeth of him who uttered them, and who had done nothing during the war but stay at home and look after the officers.

Mr. Parnsworth called attention to the fact that Mr. Insersoll was absent.

Mr. Rousseau said he was aware of that, but that was not his (Rousseau's) fault. If he was not here now he would be back, and he (Rousseau) was not going to leave. He would not say that he "would be responsible to hin here or elsewhere." He did not seek to be held responsible outside of the House. But if the gentleman (Ingersoll) were here, he (Rousseau) would use stronger terms than he would use in his absence. He would say, however, to begin with, that when the gentleman stigmatized those who sustained the President's policy as sycophants and lick-spittles, who were seeking for some contemptible office, that was false, was unjust to the President, and unjust to his friends, and unjust to the gentleman from Illinois himself. Grant, Sherman and Thomas were supporters of the President, and would the gentleman tell them that they were lick-spittles. The circumstance that prenois himself. Grant, Sherman and Inomas were supporters of the President, and would the gentleman tell them that they were lick-spittles? The circumstance that provoked the passion and the unseemly deportment of the gentleman from Illinois, was the removal of one of his friends from a contemptible office in Pooria, the editor of a newspaper there.

Mr. ROCSSEAU went on to argue that the adoption by the Populiers work of a liberal manks and just policy at

Mr. Rousseau went on to argue that the adoption by he Republican party of a liberal, manly and just policy at the commencement of Congress would have given that party a lease of power for the next 30 years; and that even now, so convinced were the leaders of that party that their course would not be disapproved by the people that they would not adjourn the session without admitting Tennessee. They would have to eat their words in that particular. He predicted that Mr. Speaker Colfax would tell them that they dare not go back to their constituency without doing that just, proper and legal thing.

Mr. Parquillar Ind.) interrupted him to state that Mr. Speaker Colfax had been, since the commencement of the session, in favor of admitting the loyal members from Tennessee.

Mr. Pargunan (Ind.) interrupted him to state that Mr. Speaker Coifax had been, since the commencement of the session, in favor of admitting the loyal members from Tennessee.

Mr. Rousseau was aware that that was said by the Speaker and other Radical members, and that was the programme, but still the loyal members from Tennessee had not been admitted. Queen Elizabeth had once a-ked the Speaker of the English Parliament what that body had passed, and the reply was "Seven weeks, your Majesty." So this Congress, if asked the same question, would have to answer "Seven months," for it had done nothing but pass a Freedman's Bureau bill, and some such measures.

Mr. Perch sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Coi. Stokes of Tennessee, to his constituents, in which he took the ground that Congress was right in not admitting representatives from Tennessee and the other insurgent States. He said he would place that declaration of one who knew the feelings of the people of the South, made, too, in opposition to his own interests, against the opinions of the member from Kentucky.

Mr. Grinkell (Iowa) got leave to make a personal explanation in reference to some reflections upon him made by Mr. Rousseau. He said that if he were the President and such a speech were made in his defense, he would say: "God save me from such an unmanly, incoherent, brainless defender, equal in virtue, in civil life, as in military." In what volume was the gentleman's military history to be found ! The reputation he got in Kentucky was earned by sending back negroes across the Ohio or Mississippi River, who had swum the river for their liberty. Where had the gentleman been in the great battles of the war!—150 miles away from them. Let him ask Gen. Grant or any general officer his opinion about him. The gentleman had talked about his commanding lows troops, but a leading officer from that State had 10 did him it was a common expression among the troops, when there was any excitement, that it was all pretense—all the merest mockery

occeed in order.

Mr. Rousseau intimated that if the Speaker would not

Mr. Rousseau intimated that if the Speaker would not protect him, he would protect himself.

Mr. Rousseau intimated that if the gentleman would deay that he had called a member of the House a miscreant he would bave nothing further to say.

Mr. Rousseau denied that he had called Mr. Stevens a miscreant, but admitted saying that a man who would put himself between the contending factions of the country to keep them apart was a miscreant.

Mr. Grinnell remarked, sneeringly, that a fellow who had had a quarrel with a colored barber might try to get out of it in that way.

Mr. Rousseau renewed the intimation that if the Speaker would not protect him, he would protect himself. The Speaken informed Mr. Grinnell that if he again violated the rules of debate, he would eal him to order.

Mr. Grinnell Lonelnded by disavowing any unfriend-liness toward the gentleman from Kentucky or his State.

[Laughter.]

these toward the gentleman from kentucky or his standard Laughter.

Mr. ROUSSEAU obtained the floor, and made a temperate tatement to the House in reference to his position in a ormer debate on the subject of an outrage committed by a agent of the Freedmen's Bureau on a gentleman in tentucky and his wife and daughter. He would not exent anything that the gentleman from lowa might say, eccause he had understood that gentleman to say that he ould not be insuited, and with such a man he could have a marrie.

Mr. GRINNELL (in his seat)—No. Sir: I never said that.]
Mr. ROUSSEAU explained the anecdote about the subhit Mr. GRINNELL (in his seat)—No. Sir; I never said that.)
Mr. ROUSSEAU explained the ancedote about the rabbit,
by stating that it was the custom of the men in camp,
whenever they started a rabbit, to surround it and have
great excitement in catching it; and that on one occasion
when he had returned to camp, after a short absence, the
men greeted him as he went along, which induced a wag
of a soldier to say, in reference to the excitement, that it
was either a rabbit or Gen. Rousseau. He thanked God
that his name had been honorably linked with those who
had taken up arms in defence of their country. He expressed the hope that this would be the last connection he
would have with the gentleman from Iowa, and he would
not have occasion to recur to the matter. Whatever honor
or credit that gentleman (Grimell) might take to himselt
out of the matter he was welcome to.

or credit that gentleman (Grinnell) might take to himself out of the matter he was welcome to.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The SPEARER laid before the House a message from the President, in answer to a House resolution of the 10th of May relative to the claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Venezuela, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a message from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior communicating information required by a resolution of the 21st of May relative to the removal of the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and to the provision made for their accommodation in the Territory of Nebraska; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. ndian Affairs. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

ARMY GAZETTE.

Relieved.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. N. J. Frink, Major 28th Michigan Infantry, from duty as Acting Assistant In-spector-General of the military command of North Caro-lina. First Lieuts. James H. Anderson, George Platts, 28th Michigan, and Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Bell, 37th United States Colored Troops, from duty on the staff of Major-Gen. Ruser.

United States Colored Troops, from duty on the staff of Major-Gen. Ruger.

Honorably Mustered Out.—Capts. John W. Bond, George C. Aimy, George F. Bassett, George F. Thompson, Brevet Lieut.-Col., and W. R. Traey, Brevet Major United States Volunteers.

Assigned.—Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry, United States Army, recently appointed to temporary duty at Newport Barracks, Ky.; Assistant Surgeon W. Chester Minor, United States Army, recently appointed to temporary duty at Fort Columbus, New-York habor.

Miscellaneous.—Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Tappan, United States Volunteers, was murdered on March 22 last, near Cottonwood Springs, Nevada Territory, by the Indians.

capt. Caleb R. Layton, 11th United States Infantry, is nonunced as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department

NAVY GAZETTE.

June 4.—Detached.—Surgeon William Lerber, from duty with the Examining Board at Philadelphia, and ordered to the receiving ship Princeton; Commander Peter Turner, from duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders; Midshipman Royal B. Bradford, from the steamer Swatara, and ordered to the steamer Rhode Island; Acting-Master R. Canfield, Acting-Ensign E. H. Miller, Mates H. M. Upham, E. Gulbert and A. Whiting, from the steamer Clematis, are granted leave of absence; Acting Master J. M. Butler, from the steamer South Carolina, and placed on waiting orders.

June 4.—Ordered—Commander Benj. J. Totten, to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Acting Master Lyman Wells, to the steamer South Carolina; Assistant Paymaster Frank P. Hinman, to duty in taking charge of accounts of iron-clads at New-Orleans, La; Midshipman George M. Book, to the steamer Rhode Island.

June 4.—Miscellaneous—The resignation of Acting Assistant Paymaster V. M. Hart, dated April 10, 1896, is revoked, and he is ordered to settle the accounts of the ship St. Mary's.

Commander J. C. Beaumont writes to the Department from St. John, N. F., under date of May 24, that he arrived at that port on the 23d, with the Miantonomah, from Halifax, from which port he sailed on the 18th. The engines worked perfectly during the whole passage, not occasioning the slightest trouble or delay.

of New Jersey is in a much improved condition of health, and has, in fact nearly recovered from his recent purelytic attack, practice

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Interview Between His Counsel and Judge Underwood.

Bail is Refused on the Ground that He is &

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11, 1866

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

A meeting of Messrs, O'Conor and Pratt of counses for Jeff. Davis, and Judge Underwood, was held at the Attorney-General's office to-day. Counsel desired to argue the point in regard to bail. Judge Underwood informed them that he had no doubt it was a bailable offense, but that as Davis was a prisoner in a United States fort, and under military jurisdiction, and had never been within the jurisdiction of his court, he could not take any cognizance of the question at present. Mr. O'Conor then desired to have that statement in writing, that they might take the case to the President, who would remove that objection. He gave them a statement to that effect, and they proceeded to the White House, and were granted an interview with the President. The question answer be given this week. All the sureties except O'Conor left to-night for New-York. Mr. Boutwell's resolution to day was intended to prevent anticipated action by the President, and, as such, was resisted by the Democrats, who are desirous of leaving the President untrammeled, and to secure Davis's liberation. The Republicans voted solid with Boutwell-105 Yeas to 19 Nays-that while the charge of conspiracy in the murder of President

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Lincoln still stands indorsed by President Johnson, ho

should not be released.

Mr. Shea, of counsel for Jefferson Davis, made a motion before Judge Underwood, in Chambers, in order to test the jurisdiction of the Courts in Virginia involving the power to hold the prisoner to bail, it being a judicial question with which the President of the United States has nothing to do. It is stated that Judge Underwood expressed the opinion which has always been insisted upon by Chief-Justice Chase, that, so long as martial law or military surveilance was enforced in Virginia, the Courts were a mere adjunct and used in aid of the military

present with Attorney-Gen. Speed, and ex-Gov. Pratt was among the auditors. Judge Underwood declined to exercise his power to issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoner before his Court until he had received from the President a relinquishment of the accused to the power of the civil authorities, Mr. Davis being now a prisoner of war. Judge Underwood reduced his opinion to writing, which, having been given to counsel, was taken to the President by Mr. O'Connor. All further action in the premises is therefore suspended until the

future order of the Government. It is stated on the authority of one of the counsel that no application was made by them to Chief-Justice Chase with reference to bail within the last two days.

THE UNION VICTORY-MAJORITY 809, WITH FOUR COUNTIES TO HEAR FROM-TOTAL VOTE, 22,220. SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 8, 1866, A Portland, Oregon, dispatch states that the Union ma jority in Oregon is 809, with four counties to hear from. The State Senate stands 14 Union to 8 Democrats. Both parties claim a majority in the Lower House. The total

ALBANY. EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATESENATE-TRIAL OF JUDGE

EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE SENATE—TRIAL OF JUDGE SMITH OF ONEIDA.

ALBANY, Monday, June 11, 1866.

The senate is to meet to morrow under the proclamation of the Governor for the purpose of trying the case of Judgo Smith, County Judge of Ouelda County, who is charged with malfeasance in office and collusion with bounty-brokers, &c. It is not likely that more will be done to-morrow than to organize and appoint a committee on rules who shall recommend the method of proceeding and conducting the trial. The counsel for the prosecution are Messrs. Sedgewick, of Synause, and Waterman and Hunt, of Utica; for the defendant, Messrs. Ins Shafor and Henry Smith, of this city. It is thought that the trial may occupy about two weeks.

MARYLAND.

MURDER AND ROBBERY - AN OLD MAN BEATEN TO MURDER AND ROBBERY—AN OLD MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

BAITMORE, Monday, June 11, 1868.
A shocking murder was committed last night at Elk Ridge Bridge, Baltimore County, eight miles from Baltimore. Daniel White, 65 years of age, was attacked in his house by two men, and beaten to death. His daughter, who was aroused by his cries, was also beaten, and her son—a boy of 14 years—seriously injured. The old man was robbed of his watch and a small sum of money, and his daughter of \$40. No arrests have yet been made.

Woolen Factories Burned at Terre Haute,

Woolen Factorice Burned at Terre Haute,

Rad.—Loss Hienry.

Terms Hauts, June 10, 1866.

The new and extensive woolen factory of John C.
Ross and Kennedy, and the Evansyille and Crawfordaville
freight house, were totally destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this
afternoon. The loss of Ross and Kennedy is \$75,000, and they
are insured for \$21,500, as follows:

In the Home, \$5,000, in the Security, \$5,000; in the Manhattan, \$3,000—all New York companies; in the North American, \$3,000—all New York companies; in the North American, \$3,000—in the Merchants, \$3,000—both Hartford
companies; in the Union of Indianapolis, \$2,500. The loss on
the Evansyille and Crawfordaville freight-house is unknown.

YONKERS, Monday, June 11, 1666.

A fire broke out here this evening at 7 o'clock, in the cabinet-shop of Frederick Newman, on Mechanic-st, destroying considerable property. The adjoining buildings were badly damaged by water. The loss is fully insured in the Merchants' Company of New-York, Jersey City, and Yonkers and New-York Companies. Found Drowned at Hudson, N. Y.

Fire at Youkers.

Mathew Hartford, an Irish laborer on the Hudson River Road, was found drowned under the railroad bridge at this city yesterday morning. Deceased is supposed to be a resident of Brooklyn or New York. The Coroner will retain the body for a few days in expectation of hearing from the friends of the deceased. California. THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH-WOOL SALES-

A Swindling Game.

Commander J. C. Beaumont writes to the Department from St. John, N. F., under date of May 24, that he arrived at that port on the 23d, with the Miantonomah, trom Halifax, from which port he sailed on the 18th. The engines worked perfectly during the whole passage, not ceasioning the slightest trouble or delay.

The Newark Advertiser reports that Senator Wright it New Jersey is in a much improved condition of health, and as, in fact separate requirements of the same is being extensively carried to \$10 offered it at the First National Bank at Horton 18 offered it at the First Nation 18 offered it at the First Nation 18 offered it at the First Nation 18 offered it

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH—WOOL SALES—MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO Wednesday, June 6, 1866.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark Palmetto sailed for Petropaulofski to-day.

One hundred and lifty thousand pounds of shipping grade wool was sold during the past week at prices ranging from 17 to 21 cents \$\psi\$ lb.

There is a goneral improvement in mining stocks:
Ophir, \$20; Imperial, \$110; Beicher, \$190; Yellow Jackot, \$562; Chollar, \$252. Legal Tenders, 73.

SAN FRANCISCO Friday, June 8, 1866.
Mining shares are weak to-day: Ophir, \$305; Beicher, \$150; Yellow Jacket, \$500; Chollar, \$211. Legal Tenders, 721.